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SOURCE Estonian newspapers as indicated.

NEWS ITEMS FROM ESTONIA

## NOTES

This report consists of a series of extracts prepared from five issues of Rahva Hääli and one issue of Sirp ja Vasar, Estonian Communist newspapers published in Tallinn, 1947 and 1948.

Since this summary has been prepared essentially as source material for Voice of America broadcasts, some information (such as cultural items) is not primarily of intelligence value.

Rahva Hääli (Voice of the People), official publication of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies of the Estonian SSR, is a 4-page, 7-column, general newspaper in its ninth year of publication in 1948, appearing six times a week. The responsible editor is L. Aisenstadt (30 March 1948).

Sirp ja Vasar (Sickle and Hammer), official publication of the Soviet Estonian Writers' Union, the Soviet Estonian Artists' Union, the Soviet Estonian Musicians' Union, and of the Theater Union of the Estonian SSR, is a literary and political periodical in the seventh year of publication in 1948, and is an 8-page, tabloid-size newspaper published weekly. The responsible editor is O. Urgert, and the editorial board consists of P. Viiding, B. Lukats, L. Auster, P. Põldroos, S. Levin, and A. Juhkum (1 May 1948).

The smallest Estonian political administrative subdivision, the "valla," is rendered throughout as "parish." Suggested equivalents include "township" (US), and "volost" (Russia), but not "rayon" which is used in Estonia in the sense of a city precinct or borough.

The Estonian suffix "-maa" ("-land") designating political subdivision above valla (or parish) has been rendered throughout as "district;" example, "Virumaa" as "Viru District." Suggested equivalents include "-shire" (En. and), "county" (US), "commune" (France), "uyezd" (Russia), but not "oblast."

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**ECONOMICS****ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION -- Rahva HMMl, No 75 (1605), 30 Mar 48**

A great share of the honor in the effort to fulfill the Stalin Five-Year Plan in 4 years goes to the electric power workers. An adequate power supply is imperative for the development of the socialized national economy.

The production of electricity during 1947 already exceeded the prewar production rate and continues to increase by the month. The state-owned power plants of the rayons fulfilled the quota for the second year of the Five-Year Plan by 110.3 percent in 1947, an increase of 46.5 percent above the 1946 rate of production. The industrial power plants and those of the logging waterways system produced 3,513,000 kilowatt-hours more electric power in 1947 than in 1946.

Electrical workers of "Estonian Power" [government agency in charge of electric power production] have undertaken to complete the 1950 goal of the Five-Year Plan in 1949 with a total production exceeding 100 million kilowatt-hours annually by 1950. Among the plants expanded in 1947 were those of the "Kehra" textile mills combine in Püssi, the V. Kingisepp Tselluloosi- ja Fabrikombinaad (Cellulose and Paper Combine), and the Tartu plant.

The goal for 1948 includes completion of the first phase of the Kiviõli power plant, the conclusion of construction on the first part of the Kohtla-Järvi power plant, and putting into operation the new plants at Jõhvi, Kohtla-Järvi, Kiviõli, Sillamägi, and Tallinn. The plans call for the construction of hydroelectric plants at Ahtme and Narva during 1949 and 1950.

Industries consumed 20 million kilowatt-hours more power during 1947 than in 1946. The requirements of agriculture and of the Ministries of Forest Industries, Construction and Building Materials Industries, and the Oil Shale and Chemical Industries increased 48.5 percent above 1946 requirements.

To satisfy the ever-increasing power requirements of industry and transportation in completing future production plans and to provide the required amounts to agriculture and to the public, all existing power reserves must be mobilized and a greater emphasis placed on the conservation of electric power.

The importance of power plants operated by individual industries in the power economy of Estonia is revealed by an examination of the over-all power situation of the country. A part of these plants consume more or less their entire output for their own requirements, such as the Kohtla-Järvi oil shale plant, the Kiviõli combine, the "Kehra" combine and others, while a great number of industrial power plants operate inefficiently. The leaders of many enterprises do not observe the power conservation rules and often do not provide sufficient fuel nor otherwise utilize the full capacity of their plants. The steam boilers of the Tallinna Meretehas (Tallinn Marine Works), for example, require overhauling, new flues, superheaters, and economizer tubes; the existing generator is not utilized to its full capacity, and there are breakdowns in the fuel supply.

The power plant of the V. Kingisepp Teraviljakombinaad (Steel Products Combine) was not overhauled during 1947, and consequently now stands idle.

During the revision of the power regulations in Viljandi in January 1948, it was revealed that a 300-horsepower Diesel motor equipped with a 200-kilowatt generator had stood idle for several years in a linen mill, under the administration of the Ministry of Local Industries, for lack of a few parts. What type parts these may be is not known, though the permanent local residents claim that they are lying around in the Pärnu linen mill of the same

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Ministry. Another 150-horsepower Diesel motor which the Ministry procured for the linen mill also stands idle. Lacking a generator, the truck and tractor parts shop of the Ministry of Agriculture cannot use the motor, though the generator could be obtained from Ulila. A 200-horsepower steam engine lies idle in Mill No 3 of the Food Industry Ministry merely because the mill manager says the boiler has not been set level.

A great shortage of electric power exists in Viljandi because power equipment, which could fully satisfy the needs of the city, is not being used. Similar conditions exist in other cities.

Among enterprises which contributed notably last year in the struggle toward socialization by conserving electric power are State Factory No 9, the "Volta" factory, the Tallinn water filtration plant, the Tallinn Tramway and Trolleybus Trust, and the printing shops of *Funane Tõht* and of *Kommunist*.

The total saving in electric power during 1947 was 6,052,000 kilowatt-hours, representing 13.5 percent of the normal need.

The Kiviõli combine (Comrade Mõttus, director; Comrade Horn, chief power engineer) effected the greatest saving during 1947, 1,886,000 kilowatt-hours. The Kõttejõu combine (Comrade Vint, chief power engineer) saved 140,000 kilowatt-hours in 3 successive months by installing pneumatic drilling machines. The Tallinn Tramway and Trolleybus Trust (Comrade Aug, director; Comrade Kuk, chief power engineer) introduced certain changes in car operation resulting in a saving of 43,000 kilowatt-hours in 7 successive months.

The "Volta" factory (Comrade Verba, director; Comrade Kutsar, chief power engineer) was able to save 156,000 kilowatt-hours during the year by applying more economical methods, and conserved an additional 12,500 kilowatt-hours by eliminating the idling of electric motors and by disconnecting power transformers during nonworking periods.

Rationalization of the process of casting parts for agricultural machines in the "Ilmarine" metal factory (Comrade Lind, director; Comrade Nurme, chief power engineer) resulted in a saving of 11 kilowatt-hours of electricity for each ton of castings made. This represents a saving of 7,000 kilowatt-hours in a year. Annual production of this plant is thus implied to be about 536 tons of parts for agricultural implements. Technological advances such as shortening the preheating time in the manufacture of wagon axles effected an annual saving of 21,000 kilowatt-hours.

Numerous enterprises have not yet been able to effect power conservation measures, but they have at least promised to stop wasteful use of electricity at once. Among such plants are the Eesti Põlevkiviehitus (Estonian Oil Shale Construction) (Comrade Goldberg, manager), the "Keila" textile mill (Comrade Aronson, director), the "Põhjala" factory (Comrade Foltrak, director), and the "Union" factory (Comrade Taimsaar, director).

A fine of 1,203,000 rubles is provided in the 1947 regulations of "Estonian Power" against those enterprises and communities which exceed the limits of electrical consumption and waste set forth in the instructions. That this should be necessary shows again that we have not yet learned to conserve the Soviet ruble nor electric power.

Power engineers and economists are most anxious to discover the cause of the high percentage of loss occurring in the transmission system and the reason for the high consumption of power by individual power plants, in order to limit these losses. As an example, the Püssi power plant consumed 10.3 percent last year in contrast to the previous figure of 9 percent.

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The greater portion of the high tension transformers and power lines are under the administration of the power districts of "Estonian Power." The workers of "Estonian Power" did not exceed their goals for the conservation program or the work plan for 1947.

The percentage of power lost in the transmission system decreased 2 percent last year, but the loss is still 15.3 percent of the amount produced by the power plants for delivery to consumers. "Estonian Power is still too lax in its fight against this loss. For one thing, the use of oversized transformers for the distribution of power from the main lines of the Estonian power districts results in a total loss of 2,000 kilowatts.

The inferior quality of the lamp sockets, electric outlets and switches produced by the Tallinn "Arba" factory and also of the plugs and insulators produced by the Special Trust of the Construction and Building Materials Ministry contributes to the loss of electric power at the consumer level.

The government plan for placing into operation new power equipment in the Tallinn and Põlvi plants, and at Kohtla-Järve, Ahtme, and elsewhere during 1947 was not fulfilled.

An educational program to promote conservation of electricity through slogans and posters is urged for all branches of the national economy.

Electric power workers of Soviet Estonia, the patriots of our country -- the engineers, technicians, scientific workers, the designers, efficiency experts, the workers and laborers -- let us increase our efforts to overcome the shortage of electric power in the national economy of our republic and for the fulfillment of the Stalin Five-Year Plan in 4 years. -- V. Zavjalov.

#### TALLINN POWER PLANT EXPANSION -- Rahva Hääl, No 75 (1605), 30 Mar 48

Completion of the construction of the tallest and largest smokestack in the Estonian SSR, that of the Tallinn power plant, was announced by A. Reimets, chief engineer of Construction Trust No 1 of Subdivision No 1 of the Construction Administration.

The Leningrad "Sojusteplostroy" brigade, under direction of Comrade Radonov, assisted in the bricklaying operation of the structure which measures 102.5 meters in height above the base. The interior diameter at the base is 6.46 meters and the wall thickness 1.92 meters. The wall thickness decreases by 13 centimeters for each 10 meters of height, the interior diameter being 4.8 meters at the top.

The foundation of the stack is 20 meters in diameter and required 900 cubic meters of concrete, reinforced with 57 tons of steel. An additional 20 tons were used for a ladder and other hardware. The 800,000 radial bricks were specially made at the Kopli Tile Factory.

The smokestack will be put into operation upon completion of the installation of new boilers.

#### EXPERIMENTAL OIL SHALE MINES -- Rahva Hääl, No 149 (1374), 28 Jun 47

The Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Ministry of Oil Shale and Chemical Industries of the Estonian SSR has begun plans for the construction of two mechanized experimental mines in the Kiviõli mining district.

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Research to develop improved methods of exploiting oil shale and of transporting and breaking the oil-bearing rock will be conducted at these installations. The planning and laying-out work is to be completed by 15 August, after which preparatory operations are to begin. Large sums are expected to be appropriated for this work.

Powerful quarrying and loading machines, conveyors, electric drills and other equipment for the new mines will be brought in the near future from the sister republics.

**PEAT PRODUCTION IN VILJANDI -- Rahva Hääl, No 75 (1605), 30 Mar 48**

Fuel for the city of Viljandi is supplied through the joint efforts of the hotels, public bathhouses, and communal dwellings, which provide warehousing facilities, and the disabled veterans, army discharges, and public wards, who supply the necessary labor for the production of peat. The quota for last year was fulfilled 102 percent, representing a total production of 2,000 tons in 1947.

All preparatory work for this year's production goal of 2,500 tons by 1 August 1948 has already been completed. The peat processing machines have been overhauled, a new conveyor for transporting the product of the process to the stockpile is nearing completion, and the required tools are in readiness.

Contracts have been concluded for the employment of over 60 persons during the season and for ten persons who are to be employed throughout the year. The peat is being cut in two bogs, one each at Karula and Kärksi. Since the bogs are less than 10 kilometers from the city, regular commuting service has been ordered, as in previous years, for those who do not wish to live in the common dwellings.

Construction of new and powerful peat processing machines is progressing simultaneously in preparation for the opening of a new peat bog in the spring of 1949.

**RATE OF PEAT PRODUCTION IN 1947 -- Rahva Hääl, No 172 (1397), 25 Jul 47**

The following table shows the degree of completion of the 1947 season production plan for peat briquettes on 20 July 1947:

	<u>Percent Completed</u>	<u>Percent Completed During Last Five Days</u>
1. Oil Shale and Chemical Industry Ministry	64.9	6.8
2. Ministry of Construction and Production of Construction Materials	43.1	6.7
3. Ministry of Communal Economy	76.9	5.9
4. Ministry of the Interior	95.0	2.4
5. Ministry of Foodstuffs Industries	91.9	11.1
6. Central Union for Agricultural Cooperation	73.8	8.7
7. Executive Committees of the Districts	63.6	8.2
8. Executive Committees of the Cities	58.2	7.5
9. "Estonian Power"	55.8	6.1
10. Kreemholmi Textile Mill	26.6	1.2
Average completion	60.5	6.3

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**Võru MACHINE AND TRACTOR STATION -- Rahva Hääle, No 170 (1395), 23 Jul 47**

The Võru machine and tractor station continues to maintain its high position of leadership in the struggle for the socialization of Estonian agriculture. During 1945 this establishment plowed more than 1,500 hectares of land to aid in the rehabilitation of 987 new settlers, indigent persons, and veterans of World War II in the Võru area. During 1946 more than 3,000 hectares were plowed for 1,216 holdings, fulfilling the work quota by 150 percent.

At the conclusion of the 1947 spring plowing a delegation arrived from Trapešes, site of the foremost machine and tractor station of the Latvian SSR, to exchange experiences with officials of the Võru station.

**EXPORT QUOTA EXCEEDED -- Rahva Hääle, No 56 (1586), 7 Mar 48**

According to advance information released by the representative of the USSR State Planning Commission for the Estonian SSR, Estonia has exceeded her total quota of industrial exports for 2 months. The total February production quota was fulfilled 111.7 percent, while the industries of Tallinn fulfilled their over-all production quota 114.2 percent in February.

**METAL ARTICLE MANUFACTURE IN TARTU -- Rahva Hääle, No 172 (1397), 25 Jul 47**

Production Department No 4 of the Tartu Tööstuskombiin (Tartu Industrial Combine) which manufactures various metal products such as door locks, door handles, latches, lock bolts, garden rakes, sheet metal goods, buckles, etc., is at present undergoing a general overhauling and retooling of its machines.

Characteristic of the spirit of endeavor is that of Comrade Vladimir Uibo, a locksmith of 15 years' experience, who recently devised a process by which furniture lock rivets could be produced at a rate 15 times as great as the previous rate. The amount of rivets necessary to satisfy the needs of an entire quarter-year's production of locks of this plant can now be produced in 2 days at a rate of 15,000 rivets a day. Comrade Uibo has received a monetary prize for his improvement.

Production Department No 4 recently received an order from the Tartu Nahakombinaat (Tartu Leather Combine) for the manufacture of 10,000 shoe buckles. A machine devised by a machine tool operator, Comrade Karl Vall, for the mechanical manufacture of the tongue part of the buckle has speeded production to 10,000 tongues a day, whereas only 1,000 had been produced each day by means of the old hand-operated press.

**INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION IN TALLINN -- Rahva Hääle, No 75 (1603), 30 Mar 48**

The industrial show which opened at the Jaan Tomb Keskkuultuurihoon (Central Cultural Building) in Tallinn contains numerous exhibits from the V. Kingisepp Töelluloosi- ja Paberitööstuskombiin (Cellulose and Paper Industrial Combine), the "Union" leather combine, Kunstasrvetehas (Plastics Factory), Tehnotekstiil (Synthetic Fabric), Tallinna Farmatseutiline Tehas (Tallinn Pharmaceutical Plant), the "Osta" washing plant, and from Tööstuskool nr 2 (Industrial School No 2).

The displays represent the enterprises of nearly 20 chief cities. The displays of the graphic industries show that the Estonian SSR has been most progressive in this field during the postwar period.

During 2 days nearly 1,500 visitors have visited the exhibition.

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POLITICAL

CRITICIZES PAPER-BUREAUCRATIC PARTY LEADERSHIP -- Rahva Hääli, No 75 (1605),  
30 Mar 48

Serious shortcomings were observed in the work of the primary Party organizations and the district committees at the Third Convention of the Viru District of the Estonian Communist Party held 15 months ago. It was said then that the ideological and political work among workers, intellectuals, peasants, and laborers is on a low level, that the training and education of Party personnel is relegated to secondary importance, that the district committee does not guide in the class struggle, that the effort toward the socialization of industry was only a formality, etc. The new district committee was given a host of hints and leads toward the correction of these deficiencies.

Thus the pattern was laid for the crucial turning point in all fields of Party work in the district.

The confession is detrimental, but the Fourth Convention of the District on 27 - 28 March showed that the district committee was not able to effect the changes. The shortcomings revealed 15 months ago have in many cases remained without change to this day. Again it was said that the ideological and political work, the leadership of the class struggle, the effort toward socialization, etc., have improved very poorly. Though Communists in name only, they certainly can learn, but because there is no system for firm control of over-all application, their political knowledge is on a low level.

How is this all to be explained? To bring forth the true causes, we will say a word to the delegates of the Party convention.

The observation of Comrade Purr is entirely correct in that it is not proper to lay the blame for the whole affair on Comrade Janson, the Party committee secretary who left the district half a year ago. He states, "Secretaries Ajo and Bolshagin had also revised this working method, aspiring to accomplish the leadership of the Party organization through administration, namely, with paper bureaucracy."

The facts speak the same language. The report which Comrade Janson gave to the Third Party Convention is the only appraisal in the world not based on facts. It was criticized for not presenting a comprehensive political analysis, which was to be done by Comrade Ajo in his report to the Fourth Party Convention. However, his report also merely contained the language of criticism. Criticisms are desirable, especially when they concern our progress, but they are not sufficient. The need is greater. They are needed as a guide in making corrections, for visualizing new and greater goals and for approaching their realization.

That the Viru District Party Committee truly conducts its affairs on paper is indicated by the following. During the period covered by the report 64 bureau sessions were held and 902 problems were considered. This means that an average of 60 problems has to be presented and 60 decisions made at each bureau session, which is an average of two per day. The assignment of so many duties to the former secretary of the parish Party organization is a greater task than he is able to perform. Comrade Jurto knows this well. He stated in his report that during his work as secretary of the Party organization he actually received so many directives from the district committee that a great portion of them remained unfulfilled. However, he also admits at the same time in self-criticism that as district committee secretary of personnel for work in the committee, he himself assisted in preparing these directives.

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The preparation and resolution of problems is naturally a part of the day's work of the district committee workers. But not one was assigned to organizing the execution of the directives. This was well attested by Comrade Kaasik who claimed that the district committee secretaries could not find sufficient time during the year to pause within the organizing and instrumenting section of the committee to observe what the section workers are doing and offer them aid and guidance. The section also deteriorates without a system or a plan.

An even less remarkable state of affairs, according to the statements of Comrade Mäng and others, is that the district committee workers do not visit the parishes. For example, not one district committee worker has visited the Sõmer parish since the organization of the parish committee last September, over half a year ago. A true indication of the conditions prevailing in the district was given on the flash bulletin board of the convention. Someone has posted a caricature portraying a district committee which had turned into a bureau for the dissemination of directives, with the secretaries of the parish Party committees literally deluged under a flood of papers. The caricaturist had not erred in the slightest degree in depicting the actual situation within the district.

General blunders and the lack of a plan of operation were the real reasons why the district committee forgot the lessons of the Third Party Convention and fell into a repetition of the old error. That Comrade Ajo did not analyze the actual conditions during the critique of his report or in self-criticism was, in the first place, the result of incomplete information in respect to one or another question. Industrial and economic problems have been presented 89 times to the bureau, and the secretary, Comrade Bolshagin, works perpetually in this field; however, the district committee did not heed the report on the description of the state of the building materials industry. It was still in preparation 2 days before the convention.

It is implicit that when the district committee does not analyze the reasons for failures, either in the work of the planners or in the correction of the requirements, then neither is it able to cope with the problems that come before it, nor to instruct the parish workers. Comrade Aarand, secretary of the primary Party organization of Iisak Parish, attested to this when he said, "Perhaps the reason we did not complete the timber work plan was that we did not organize political education work among the peasants." But Comrade Aarand is not certain of the reason he gave; it may be that there are other reasons. He admits also that the ideological-political level of many Communists does not measure up to their pretensions.

A great lack of training for Party workers exists in the district. That work among Party workers is necessary is indicated by the fact, which the district committee must face, that during the period of the report nearly 50 percent of the secretaries of the parish Party organizations have been replaced. Comrade Ajo noted in his report that Illuk Parish has its third primary Party organization secretary during that same period, and that the present secretary, Comrade Seimer, was not to continue in that capacity.

A characteristic indication of the inertia of the Party worker personnel was the Party convention itself, where only eight of the 38 speeches, or practically only one fifth, were made by the secretaries of parish Party organizations. All the rest were made by Party and executive committee workers of the district and by other district activists.

The attention of the convention was drawn to a painful problem by Comrade Dmitrijev, the district committee secretary of the Estonian Komsomol. In his report Comrade Ajo spoke only of the numerical increase in the Communist youth organization movement without considering the question of Party leadership of these organizations. It is clear in practice that the report is misleading. There are 106 Estonian Komsomol primary Party organizations within the district,

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the total of which has not increased during the half year. A part of the primary Party organizations has been liquidated at a stroke. The Party organization but looks on unconcernedly. In place of youth education many Party workers speak glibly of the work of the organizations. Comrade Dmitrijev cited the example of the son of Comrade Valg, who is secretary of the Party committee in Undla Parish, a Communist youth carrying the membership cards of the All-Union Komsomol in his pocket, but who has not made a statement during 2 years. With that type of leadership what can be said of youth education in the parish! In conclusion, Delegate Pärro emphasized that, for example, another new restaurant and several coffee houses are being opened in Rakvere while no place has been provided in which the young may cultivate sports. The former sports building has been changed into a dance hall and a place of sale of alcoholic beverages, and it is apparent that the young shove and push around there, detectedly dancing the foxtrot and tango since they have no other place to go.

Since the work of the Communist youth organizations is on such a low level at present, the delegates should consider this their point of concentration. Unfortunately, Comrade Pärro was the only delegate who spoke on this subject in addition to Comrade Dmitrijev. The fundamental problems and shortcomings in youth education work were therefore left unanalyzed and unsolved at the convention after that, which is the fault of the District Committee concurrently. A few superficial observations were made in regard to the leadership of other organizations of the masses, trade unions, women's commissions, etc.

One of the most burning questions of the day is the increasing class struggle. Practically no one among the speakers admitted this. The struggle to overcome the active opposition of the kulaks to the strength of Sovietization was discussed only superficially as to method. Something was said in respect to the mobilization of the indigent and the servants. Other shortcomings were evident in the work of the district Party organization, which also were not accidental. Comrade Suija, chairman of the District Executive Committee, emphasized in his speech that the Party organizations of the parishes are doing great damage in the field of building Party politics, mainly because the district committee has not supervised the method of conducting the Party class front in even one parish. From this we may arrive at the conclusion that the class politicians strive also to lead the Viru District Party Committee from behind the walls of a bureau.

The delegates brought forth even other shortcomings. Nevertheless, their observations were in many respects entirely superficial; the convention suggested new angles of attack for the improvement of Party work within the district. The new district committee must, above all, observe the decisions of the 20th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia; give up its paper-bureaucratic method of operation and replace it with the live leadership of Party organizations. The new district committee must thus found its work on a considered plan.

Since the committee had not planned its work, it now attempts to obscure the real issue by bringing up petty problems. And as the Third Party Convention decided, that type of theoretical leadership must remain on paper, since neither the district committee nor its secretaries can apply it to practice. Rapid application of the decisions of the Convention is of primary importance to the district committee and all Communists.

Comrade A. Veimer made a lengthy speech in which he presented the goal for the advancement of the district Party organization based on the decisions of the 20th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party. -- E. Kiisa.

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20th PARTY PLENUM HELD -- Rahva Hääli, No 55 (1586), 7 Mar 48

The 20th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist (Bolshevik) Party of Estonia EK(b)P was held 5 - 6 March 1948 in Tallinn.

Two reports were discussed at the session. The first, by Comrade P. Rahamägi [also reported as Rahamyagi, P.], secretary of the Kohtla-Järve EK(b)P City Committee, on "The Status of Party Political Activity in the Oil Shale Basin," was followed by a discussion in which 21 persons participated. The second report was given by Comrade R. Mäiel [variously reported as Meyel', R. Ya., and Meyyel', R. Ya.], secretary of the Harjuma District Committee of the EK(b)P, on the subject "The Leadership Function of the EK(b)P District Committee to the Parish Committees," with 19 persons participating in the discussion.

Speeches were made at the session by three secretaries of the Central Committee of the EK(b)P, Comrades N. Karotamm, S. Sazonov, and V. Kuusik [also reported as Kuuzik, V. I.], and by Comrades A. Veimer [also reported as Veizer, A. T.], Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR, and N. Puusepp [also reported as Pusep, N. G.], Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

At the conclusion of these discussions, the plenum turned to a discussion of individual problems. -- Estonian Telegraph Agency.

BIOGRAPHY OF STALIN PUBLISHED IN ESTONIAN -- Rahva Hääli, No 149 (1374), 28 Jun 47

The Political Publications Section of the Estonian Government Printing Office (Eesti NSV RK) announced the publication of a biography of Jossif Vissarionovitch Stalin in Estonian.

The important part which Comrade Stalin has played in the history of the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) Party on the fight against tzarism and capitalism, in the struggle for socialization, and in repulsing the foreign robber conquerors beyond the borders, offers inspiration to all Party workers.

Written in popular style, this publication marks an important victory on the ideological front.

ANNOUNCEMENT -- Rahva Hääli, No 170 (1395), 23 Jul 47

I will discontinue the reception of citizens as of 22 August of the current year (1947).

Ed. Päll [also reported as Pyall'], Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR.

## SOCIOLOGICAL

HONORS FOR CHILDREARING -- Rahva Hääli, No 56 (1586), 7 Mar 48

Honorary awards in recognition of their contribution toward the production of the new Sovietized generation were conferred upon 72 mothers of the Tallinn, Tartu, Hiiumaa, and Läänemaa areas by order of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Estonian SSR on 6 March 1948.

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The first class order of "Honor Mother" was granted to Alice Niiti, a peasant mother from Emmas Parish in Hiiumaa, and to Maria Rõbkiat, a mother employed in Tallinn, each having borne and raised nine children. The second class order of "Honor Mother" was conferred upon Marie Heringat, a peasant mother from Oru Parish in Läänemaa, and upon Elfriede Liivemäe, a housewife from Tallinn, each for bearing and raising eight children.

The third class order of "Honor Mother" was conferred upon Liisa Aavikut, a peasant mother of Oru Parish, Darja Beljaninat, a housewife of Tallinn, Veera Karusaart, a housewife of Tartu, Helene Kukke, a peasant mother of Riguld Parish in Läänemaa, Senta Lapenkovi, a mother employed in Tallinn, Magda Noorhane, a housewife of Tartu, and Klaara Piili, of Emmas Parish in Hiiumaa.

Nineteen mothers were honored with the first class order of the "Motherhood Medal," and 42 mothers, each of whom raised five children, received the second class order of the same medal.

#### OFFICIAL PRIZES AWARDED -- Rahva Hääl, No 172 (1397), 25 Jul 47

A resume of recent Estonian winners of prizes for outstanding achievement in various fields includes such names as Adamson-Eric, a collector of popular art who was awarded the First Prize of Soviet Estonia for his part in the organization of an Estonian exhibition in Moscow in 1943, and Jaan Vaarak, a Stakhanovite machinist in the machine shop of the Estonian State Factory who received the Third Prize of Soviet Estonia for a new method of manufacturing wagon axles.

Minkel Merilain of the engine brigade of the Railroad Administration of the Estonian SSR was awarded the Third Prize of Soviet Estonia for introducing the Lumin operating method to the railroads of Estonia. Nikolai Krõlov, director of State Factory No 9, was awarded the Second Prize of Soviet Estonia for high industrial production together with ten of the leading workmen of the factory.

Albert Juul was awarded the Third Prize of Soviet Estonia for applying the Stakhanovite method in the construction of the "Majaka" workers' housing project in Tallinn. Johannes Khrstein, a brigadier of the "Vaal" fishery was awarded the Third Prize of Soviet Estonia for having produced the largest catch of fish during 1946.

Lembit Purde, an athlete, received a Soviet Estonia prize of 1,000 rubles for setting a new Estonian record of 23.7 seconds for the 200-meter run.

#### TALLINN HOSPITAL UNDER CONSTRUCTION -- Rahva Hääl, No 172 (1397), 25 Jul 47

Construction of a two-story hospital in Tallinn with a total floor area of 15,000 square meters was begun in April at No 70 Riia Street. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the building operations because of an acute shortage of masons and plasterers in the area, Comrade Rudolf Kappel, Stakhanovite bricklayer of Construction Trust No 3 announced.

#### WOMEN AT UNIVERSITY OF TARTU -- Rahva Hääl, No 56 (1586), 7 Mar 48

The Tartu university, now known as the State University of Tartu, has at present 121 women instructors and 143 women assistant instructors in the faculty. The 1,413 female students currently in attendance represent more than half the entire student body.

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The registration of women students in the various departments of the University is as follows: law, 66; medicine (for MDs), 346; oral medicine (dentistry), 117; pharmacology, 166; history and literature, 319; physics and mathematics, 28; biology and geography, 53; agriculture, 133; physical culture, 72; forestry, 22.

Complete equality of the sexes for opportunity to enter the desired field of study is thus demonstrated in the Sovietized system. Moreover, stipends are available to all students, with special grants available to gifted and needy students. Typical of the students thus aided are women students such as Aalele Sõõrits in the school of medicine and Marta Lõhmus in the school of history and literature who are studying on Stalin stipends, Eva Kurve and Liidia Mõrk of the school of history and literature who are studying on the Lydia Koidula Foundation, and the 13 women students who are attending on stipends of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR.

**SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE HELD --** Sirp ja Vasar, No 18 (227), 1 May 48

The University Students' Scientific Association, formed during the early part of the current semester at Tartu State University, recently completed arrangements for holding its first scientific conference. The convolve will open on 3 May with a general session at Tartu State University and will close with another general session a week later. The work of the conference will be carried on in the meantime within 11 sections.

A total of 45 scientific projects, the most fundamental of which have been produced by the scientific societies of the University, will be discussed at the session. A special publication with pictorial descriptions of the activities of the Association is in preparation for general distribution during the convention.

**MARSHALL PLAN LECTURE --** Rahva Hääl, No 75 (1605), 30 Mar 48

A popular lecture on the topic "The Marshall Plan - A Plan of Enslavement of Other Peoples" will be delivered at 1800 on 1 April 1948 in Toompäa, Kohtu Street No 6, in the auditorium of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR.

The lecture is sponsored by the Association for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge of the Estonian SSR in a series of corrective lectures. It will be delivered by Comrade L. Aisenstadt, the responsible editor of Rahva Hääl. Admission is free.

**TWELFTH NATIONAL SONG FESTIVAL --** Rahva Hääl, No 149 (1374), 28 Jun 47

A special welcome is extended to the tens of thousands of singers and musicians and the other tens of thousands of visitors who have arrived in Tallinn to participate in the Soviet Estonian people's celebration - the Twelfth National Song Festival.

No effort has been spared by the people of Tallinn to prepare the city for this event. A total of nearly 30,000 man-days of labor has been donated for improvement and beautification, work which progressed with remarkable speed under the leadership of Party organizations.

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Knowing that it would reflect on the pride of their city, the capital of Soviet Estonia, and therefore on the solidarity of spirit of all Soviet peoples, the residents have given unstintingly of their efforts for such projects as constructing a new city market place, clearing ruins, repairing the city green and the turf course [?], paving streets, and cleaning and painting buildings.

In addition, rooms have been prepared for 23,000 visiting singers and musicians; dozens of stands have been constructed for the sale of sandwiches, rolls, hot lunches, cold beverages, and hard drinks. Special facilities have been provided for the convenience of visiting children; they will be furnished two meals daily. The city traffic system has been speeded up and connections improved. Theaters and moving picture houses have provided special attractions.

The city of Tallinn is prepared to welcome the guests in the name of Comrade Stalin, the best friend of the Estonian people.

[Signed] A. Hendrikson [also reported as A. A. Gendrikson], Chairman of the Executive Committee of the City of Tallinn Soviet of Workers' Deputies

A. Kründel [also reported as A. F. Kryundel], Secretary of the Tallinn City Committee of the Estonian Communist Party.

#### NATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY HONORS AWARDED -- Rahva Hääli, No 56 (1986), 7 Mar 48

Letters of honor were conferred upon 38 women of Estonia in recognition of outstanding achievement in the fields of labor, industry, agriculture, education, science and political work by a special order of the Supreme Presidium of the Estonian SSR signed on 6 March 1948 by Ed. Päll, Chairman, and V. Telling, Secretary.

The awards were granted in observation of 8 March, National Women's Day, and the recipients are:

1. Adamovitch, Lidia, a section director on the staff of Sovetskaya Estoniya
2. Arikese, Margarete, a sector leader of the Tartu District Committee of the Estonian Communist Party
3. Arsenjeva, Hilda, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pärnu District Soviet of Workers' Deputies
4. Eripson, Linda, secretary of the Kõo Parish Executive Committee of the Viljandi District Soviet of Workers' Deputies
5. Georgijev, Olga, club leader of the Valga station of the Estonian National Railroad
6. Gerassimova, Maria, a locomotive operators' assistant at the Tallinn railroad station
7. Jaska, Agnes, Chairman of the Viru District Committee of the Retail Workers' Union
8. Karimova, Jelena, chairman of the Action Committee of the Jõelähtme Parish of Harju District
9. Keller, Valentine, an inspector in the Railroad Administration of the Estonian SSR

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10. Koljs, Olga, a Stakhanovite in the "Märat" Knitting Factory
11. Korsar, Anna, chairman of the Randv ... Village Soviet in Kuresaare Parish of Saare District
12. Kruus, Matilde, a Stakhanovite in the "Marat" Knitting Factory
13. Kuzmina, Zoja, a doctor in the Toompea Nourang Hospital
14. Leemets, Lembi, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of Paldre Parish of the Viru District Soviet of Workers' Deputies
15. Leintalu, Ilse, chairman of the Juuru Parish Women's Commission of Harju District
16. Ling, Liisa, propaganda agent of the Juuru Parish Committee of Harju District of the Estonian Communist Party
17. Linnamaa, Hilda, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Viru District Soviet of Workers' Deputies
18. Mill, Aksinja, a Stakhanovite of the "Ahto" Tobacco Factory
19. Moose, Sinaida, a worker in the Balti Textile Mill
20. Neeme, Alma, a foreman in the Kreenholmi Nationalized Textile Mill
21. Palts, Helene, a Stakhanovite of the Balti Textile Mill
22. Platonova, Lidia, a worker in the Kreenholmi Nationalized Textile Mill
23. Proos, Kati, a Stakhanovite worker in a machine shop
24. Pruks, Alma, director of Propaganda and Agitation for the Lääne District of the Estonian Communist Party
25. Puss, Hilda, a farm wife of Häämesched Parish in Pärnu District
26. Põdrason, Helene, a Stakhanovite of the "Ahto" Tobacco Factory
27. Põllu, Juuli, chairman of the Women's Commission of Laidja village in the Kõrgessaare Parish of Hiiumäe District
28. Rand, Anastasia, a worker in the Kreenholmi Nationalized Textile Mill
29. Raud, Elfriede, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies for the town of Kärda
30. Sarapuu, Olga, a farm wife of Karula Parish in Valga District
31. Seppois, Kapitolina, a section foreman in the Kreenholmi Nationalized Textile Mill
32. Sualova, Elvine, an employee of the Kaubastu retail store in Viljandi
33. Tarlap, Hilda, a Stakhanovite of the "1 December" Factory
34. Tshainikova, Veera, secretary of the Antala Parish Committee of Võru District of the Estonian Communist Party
35. Urgart, Ekaterina, chairman of the Women's Commission of the "Volta" Factory

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36. Vaak, Heljo, director of the Commercial Section of the Tartu District Executive Committee of the Soviet Workers' Deputies.

37. Vassar, Alma, chairman of the Women's Commission of Järva Parish of Harju District

38. Välli, Marta, chairman of the Märjamaa Parish Executive Committee in the Lääne District Soviet of Workers' Deputies

CONFERENCES OF RAHVA HÄÄL CORRESPONDENTS IN TARTU DISTRICT -- Rahva Hääl, No 172 (1397), 25 Jul 47

Three separate conferences of Rahva Hääl correspondents are announced for the Tartu District. They are: Sunday, 27 July 1947, at 1500 in the Red Corner /section of public building for information on Party activities and propaganda/ of the Executive Committee of the town of Jõgeva; 28 July 1947, at 1800 in the Cultural Center of the town of Elva; and on 3 August 1947, at 1200 in the editorial room of Postimees, Gildi Street No 1, Tartu.

Correspondents are urged to participate in at least one conference, that nearest their place of residence. All those from the parishes, market towns, cities, consumer cooperatives, factories, local industries, and communities who have previously cooperated with Rahva Hääl are urged to attend.

VõRU DISTRICT CONFERENCE HELD -- Rahva Hääl, No 170 (1395), 23 Jul 47

A conference of all correspondents and interested readers of Rahva Hääl of the entire Võru District will be held on Saturday, 26 July 1947, at 1100 in the editorial room of Tõõrahva Elu on Vabadus Street No 17, in Võru.

The staff of Rahva Hääl asks that all correspondents from the communities, towns, parishes, and the market towns of Võru District, as well as those readers who aspire to become correspondents, be present.

CORRESPONDENTS CONFER IN TALLINN -- Rahva Hääl, No 149 (1374), 28 Jun 47

The staff of Rahva Hääl asks that all correspondents of this newspaper who have arrived in Tallinn for the National Song Festival, either as participants or guests, attend the Rahva Hääl staff meeting on 30 June 1947, at 1200.

CORRECTION -- Rahva Hääl, No 172 (1397), 25 Jul 47

The Estonian Telegraph Agency (ETA) information report carried in yesterday's newspapers which was captioned "The Association for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge of the Estonian SSR," should have read in the second column: "... Professor J. Vaabel, Deputy Chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR, Professor A. Koort, Rector of the University of Tartu ..."

SECOND YOUTH CONVENTION MEETS -- Sirp ja Vasar, No 18 (227), 1 May 48

Over 300 youth delegates representing industry, agriculture, cultural organizations, Communist Youths, outstanding students and other youth organizations met 27 - 28 April 1948 in the Working People's Cultural Building in Tallinn for the Second Convention of Active Youth of the Estonian SSR.

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The Estonian Obligation of Youth, a long-time youth organization, held its first day of the convention by E. Mikkelson, First Secretary of the All-Union Komsomol (All-Union Communist Lenin Youth Union). The duties of youth of the Estonian SSR toward the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in 4 years were given in the keynote speech of A. Meri, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol, on the second day.

In the discussion following, K. Ird, Director of the Art Administration of the Estonian SSR, reported on conditions in the field of art in Estonia and on the contributions made by youth. The speaker stressed the point that a strong bond must exist between youth and the field of art and literature and that youth must actively strive to express its desires and wishes in this medium.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS -- Sirp ja Vasar, No 18 (227), 1 May 48

The Periodicals Section of the Estonian Government Printing Office announces publication of the following periodicals: Abiks Agitaatorile (The Agitator's Aid), No 9; Stalinik Noorus (The Stalin Youth), No 4, April 1948; Esti Põllumajandus (Estonian Agriculture), No 4, April 1948; Pilt ja Sõna (Picture and Word), No 4, April 1948; and Nõukogude Kool (The Sovietized School), No 4, April 1948.

The Scientific Publications Section released a number of books, including a study by O. Hallik on the productivity of the soils of Southern Estonia and the importance of regulating the lime content of local surface water. This is Publication No 1 of the Agricultural Institute of the Division of Biological Sciences of the Estonian Academy of Sciences and contains a resume in Russian.

Another publication of the Estonian Academy of Sciences contains the Proceedings of the Conference of Electrical Workers Concerning the Oil Shale of Estonia, held 28 - 30 October 1946. This booklet, in Russian, is sponsored by the Division of Physics, Mathematics and Technological Sciences.

The Literature and Arts Section of the Estonian Government Printing Office also announced the publication of a new translation into Estonian by M. Jürna and G. Meri of William Shakespeare's "King Lear."

#### IBSEN'S "NORA" PRODUCED -- Sirp ja Vasar, No 18 (227), 1 May 48

The Kuressaare Theater presented its first performance of H. Ibsen's three-act play, "Nora," on the eve of the May Day holidays with Lidia Merits-Sapp as the title role. Other parts are played by A. Rosta, S. Kozhevnikov, E. Pae, M. Hammer, and others. The production is staged by Karl Merits, art director of the theater. Costumes are by Helga Transtok and direction by Veli Aarna.

Early in May the troupe will go on an extended tour which will include the mainland, principally the People's Theaters of Southern Estonia. At the conclusion of the performances of "Nora," the Kuressaare Theater will begin studying parts for another tour. The new play will be "Elu linnatähts" (Life in the Citadel) by A. Jakobsen, Laureate of the Stalin Prize.

#### COLLECTS NEGRO SONGS -- Sirp ja Vasar, No 18 (227), 1 May 48

George Gellert, American journalist and social worker, has collected over 300 Negro songs during 12 years in North and South Carolina and Georgia. They comprise a menacing act of accusation against racial discrimination in the American false democracy and capitalistic terror system.

[There follow two "songs" (poems) translated by A. Tõik from Russian into Estonian: Mei, põrmee (Hey! Farmer!) and Ärelhüü (After-Call).]

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SOVIET ESTONIA RADIO PROGRAMS, 1948  
1 May 48

Sunday, 2 May

- 0800 - Morning music
- 0845 - Broadcast for the farmers
- 0915 - Ensemble concert
- 1000 - "Examination," a page from Kuusnetsov's book, "Life in the Factory"
- 1020 - Estonian compositions rendered by the wind-instrument orchestra of the State Symphony under direction of Estonian SSR Proletarian Artist L. Vigla
- 1100 - Children's broadcast (May-project presentation of the children of Nursery No 2 of Tallinn)
- 1120 - Songs of Soviet composers
- 1220 - Russian language broadcast, "Soviet Estonia Consecrates May Day"
- 1300 - Feature article
- 1315 - State Symphony Orchestra renders Russian compositions under direction of P. Karbi
- 1715 - Music from Estonian operas
- 1745 - Broadcast honoring the builders of the new radio station
- 1800 - Renditions by the concert ensemble of the All-Union Radio Committee
- 1930 - Introductory music
- 2000 - Old revolutionists reminisce on May Day
- 2015 - Concert of light music (orchestra and soloists under direction of R. Merkulov)
- 2125 - Old time dance music by the "Merry Journeymen"
- 2200 - Radio drama by T. Eller based on the play "Maja Karu in the Street" by J. Sepp

Monday, 3 May

- 0745 - Short compositions for the orchestra
- 0810 - Rhapsodies
- 1220 - Article by I. Kulkin in the Russian language, "On Behalf of the Advancement of Workers' Savings"
- 1300 - Broadcast for the children, a word picture from the current work "Aed ja päike" (The Garden and Sun) by L. Alver
- 1315 - State Symphony Orchestra program (featuring works of Russian composers)
- 1815 - Five-minute health talk
- 1820 - Report to youth: "How the Periodical Stalinist Moon (Stalin Youth) is Prepared"
- 1835 - Instrumental selections
- 1915 - Arias and duets from Russian operas (with N. Sillar-Anniko, Associate Opera Soloist of the "Estonia" State Theater)
- 2000 - "Kuulus sepp" (The Renowned Smith), a narrative by A. Hind
- 2020 - "The Patriotic Symphony" by E. Kapp
- 2125 - Popular review
- 2135 - Selections by orchestra under direction of R. Merkulov

Tuesday, 4 May

- 0745 - Popular songs
- 0810 - Wiltzing waltzes
- 1240 - Feature article from Rahva Hääli and a review of the newspapers (also following day at same time)
- 1300 - Compositions of Rimski-Korsakov
- 1815 - Children's program: "The Pioneers at Work"
- 1830 - Selections from operettas
- 1915 - Concert of compositions of T. Vettik and V. Reiman (O. Reuland, piano; I. Kaudre, pianist)
- 2000 - Russian language lesson by L. Mahon

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- 2020 - "Great Soviet Scientist" series: "Lehterjov, the great Russian"  
 psychoneurologist (narrative directed by A. Reiman)  
 2125 - Krennikov piano concert  
 2200 - O. Kuningas reviews the new collection of poems  
 2230 - Concert of Schubert and Schumann compositions  
 2300 - Operetta fantasies

Wednesday, 5 May

- 0745 - Minuets  
 0810 - Polonais  
 1300 - Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra under direction of S. Prohhorovi  
 1815 - Children's program: "130 Years Since the Birth of Karl Marx" (narrated  
 by N. Andresen)  
 1835 - Obuhhova and Reisen sing  
 1915 - "An Analysis of Capitalistic Society" from K. Marx's "Kapital"  
 1930 - Compositions of Gounod and Thomas  
 2000 - Series "From the Five-year Work Fronts"  
 2015 - Songs by the Male Choir of the J. Tumb Central Culture House, under  
 direction of Estonian SSR Proletarian Art Worker A. Karind  
 2125 - Brahms' Sonata No 1 (I. Kaudre, piano; A. Värk, violin)  
 2200 - The Homeland Hour  
 2245 - Sov-concert for typographical and journalistic workers

Thursday, 6 May

- 0745 - Selections for reed instruments  
 0810 - Folk dance music  
 0825 - Instructions to individual time keepers  
 1300 - Program for farmers  
 1315 - Compositions of E. Lalo  
 1815 - A. Merihein discusses "Youth's Share in Reforestation"  
 1835 - V. Neelus and V. Veikat sing the romances of Tchaikovski and  
 Rachmaninov  
 1915 - Series "From the Platform and the Circuit" (Associates A. Ilves,  
 V. Gurjev, and G. Podelski)  
 2000 - Russian language lesson by L. Mahon  
 2020 - Discussion by Lecturer H. Riikoja on the subject "The Development of  
 Radio Technology From Popov to the Present"  
 2030 - Fourth program in the series "The Piano Sonatas of Beethoven" (Lecturer  
 K. Leichter and Professor A. Lemba, Proletarian Artist of the Estonian  
 SSR)  
 2125 - Songs of the people of the Soviet Union  
 2145 - Laureates of the Stalin Prize: August Jakobson (presentation by  
 O. Urgart)  
 2200 - Radio drama based on the play "Voitlus rindekooneta" (The Conflict  
 Which Has No Front Lines) by A. Jakobson

Friday, 7 May

- 0745 - Estonian songs  
 0810 - Popular instrumental melodies  
 1300 - Program sports enthusiasts and chess players  
 1315 - Sov-concert for technological workers in the field of radio  
 1815 - Radio Day children's narrative "Võlulamp" (The Magic Lamp)  
 1835 - Compositions of Spendiarov  
 1915 - Russian language lesson by L. Mahon  
 1930 - Public studio concert by the soloists, quartet, women's quintet, and  
 the mixed choir of the State Music Department with orchestra accompani-  
 ment, under direction of J. Variste, Proletarian Artist of the Estonian  
 SSR, and R. Merkulov

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- 2125 - Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra under direction of S. Prokhorovi
- 2225 - Report on the radio technological institute

Saturday, 8 May

- 0745 - Musical miniature
- 0810 - Selections from operas
- 1300 - Presentations by ensembles of the Soviet Army
- 1815 - Children's program: "Participants in the Third School Youth Olympiad"
- 1830 - Smetana's symphonic poem, "The Watermill"
- 1915 - New program in the series "The History of Russian Musical Culture"
- 2000 - Program: "Three Years of Peace in Retrospect"
- 2015 - A Glinka romance
- 2035 - The radio program schedule discussed
- 2125 - "The Song of The Harp and the Accordion" (A. Papp, harpist; K. Paalse, accordionist)
- 2200 - Humorous essay from the periodical "Krokodill"
- 2215 - "In Waltz Time," Symphony No 23 by Glazunov

TALLINN THEATER AND MOVIE SCHEDULE -- Rahva HALL, No 75 (1605), 30 Mar 48

At Tallinn Drama Theaters

- "ESTONIA" Tuesday, 30 March 1948, "Mehius" (Manliness)
- Wednesday, 31 March 1948, "Lõrveialu" (Woodland Song)
- "ESTONIA" FILIAL Wednesday, 31 March 1948, "Sügavad juured" (Deep Roots)
- "ESTONIA" KONCERTSAAL Tuesday, 30 March 1948, piano concert by Karl Sillakivi
- "KAMATEATER" Tuesday, 30 March 1948, "Põrgupõhja uus Vanapagan" (The New Devil of Hell's Base)
- Wednesday, 31 March 1948, "Rehusaar" (Island of Peace)

At Tallinn Film Theaters (29 March - 4 April 1948)

- "OKTOBER" "Jutustus Siberimaast" (A Tale of Siberia) (musical color film)
- "LEMBITU" "Rahvaste kohus" (The People's Duty) and "Mere sügavustest" (In the Depths of the Sea); middle of the week, "Tuhkatrilinu" (Cinderella)
- "FORUM" "Nende eest, kes merel" (For Those Who Are at Sea); middle of the week, "Volga, Volga"
- "PIONEER" "Rändkaupmees" (Itinerary Merchant); middle of the week, "Värske Järele Antarktisest" (After Whales in the Antarctic) and "Putukate elu" (Life of the Little People)
- "PARTISAN" "Taevaliku" [?]
- "KOPPEL" "Nende eest, kes merel"; middle of the week, "Musikiline lugu" (Musical Story)
- "VICTORIA" "Küürselg Sõlg" (The Humpbacked Colt)
- "HELI" "Silva"
- "KULTUURIKLUBI" "Noormees taigast" (The Strength of Youth)

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